Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week.—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees 13 per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1835. [No. 2,517.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattles, rights, and Credits of G. J. LLOYD, late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.--Dated this 8th day of September 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

THIS day, Wednesday, the 9th Instant, at 11 A. M. at their Rooms. Messrs, FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co., will submit for sale, an extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of as follows, viz:—Shirting, and Sheeting Cloths, Europe Chintzes, Degogees, Oilskin Chakos, single Barrelled Guns, a handsome Cutch made round Gold Bangle, of *fine metal* and workmanship, a Flat ditto, do., a Silver Gilt ditto, and a Silver Mug, sundry lots of Glass Ware, Books, Wearing apparel, Bottle Corks, &c.

Also—A variety of Furniture and property belonging to an officer embarking for Europe.

AT 1 P. M.

They will sell, about 250 dozens of English and "French, Claret," of various marks, a few dozens of "*Sack*" about 40 Baskets of Champagne, a few Boxes of French Brandy, several Casks of Brandy and Gin, recently imported, &c. &c.

At Noon—A pair of Grey Carriage Horses, a London built Phaeton and Harness, in perfect repair, and a Stanhope with Horse and Harness complete, a neat London built Stanhope, with any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer.

Nesbit Lane, 9th Sept., 1835.

BROWN'S CANTENAC CLARET.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., have recently received a supply of the above much approved Wine, which they are selling in cases of 3 dozen each, at per dozen 18 Rs.

Outstation orders promptly attended to.

Nesbit Lane, 9th Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.

THE suite of Bungalows, formerly occupied by Dr. PINHEY, on the Esplanade—for particulars apply to

FRITH, BOMANJEE & CO.
Nesbit Lane, 9th Sept., 1835.

JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE AND CO., begs to inform that they have lately purchased by the Ship Mexicain, Captain Hubbert from Bordeaux the following articles disposed for sale at their shop, opposite to Government House, viz.

Sardine Fish, very neat diffirent sized Stone China Flower Pots with rich Gilt Ornaments, artificial Flowers and Glass Covers, different size Wired Meat Shades, Dish and Plate Covers, Blue, Drab, Green and Purple colored Morroco Leather. Air Guns in walking Canes, and different sized Pictures with rich Gilt frames.—Dated 9th September, 1835.

NEW

Calcutta Laudable Society,

INSTITUTED ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1835,

BY TRANSFER FROM THE

Seventh Calcutta LaudableSociety,

(The first of the series instituted on the 1st of Jan. 1795.)

AND INCORPORATED WITH THE

THIRTEENTH

Supplementary Laudable Society,

ON THE 1st JULY, 1835.

DIRECTORS:

T. B. M. TURTON, Esq. | Baboo DWARKANAUTH TA. GORE,
R. H. COCKERELL, Esq. | T. HOLROYD, Esq.
B. HARDING, Esq. | C. B. GREENLAW, Esq. and
Capt. J. W. J. OUSELEY, | W. H. TWENTYMAN, Esq.
W. BRUCE, Esq.

The object of this Society is to secure a certain Provision at the lowest possible rate; the value of each Share at 6,000 Rupees is, on an equal return for the Premiums paid which would have resulted from the lately projected Government Insurance Office; whilst the extremely economical scale of management in the New Laudable Society, less than 1⅔ per Cent. upon the Annual Premium, enables the Directors to look forward with confidence to a considerable Surplus. They have the authority of Mr. Curnin, that with a fair share of the business of the Public, the rates of Insurance in the New Laudable Society, will yield, on an average, upwards of Sa. Rs. 8,000 per Share. Whatever it may be, it is at present proposed to divide the Surplus amongst the Survivors in equal proportion to the Premium paid by them respectively.—Should the Shares be continued at Sicca Rupees 6,000, and the out-turn yield Sa. Rs. 8,000, the Society will divide amongst its Surviving Members, on each term of five years, the whole of the Surplus,—being equivalent to one-fourth of the total Premium subscribed. Successive accumulations will enable the Insurer to discontinue a proportionate number of Shares; thus combining the two important functions of an Insurance Society and a Savings' Bank, upon a considerable scale. In Insurances for securing Marriage Settlements and, for other similar objects, the advantages of this system are obvious.

Hence, the above Society is strictly one of mutual Insurance, in which there is no division of interests amongst the parties concerned; consequently, there being no Proprietors distinct from the Assured, who are at once Proprietors, Assurers and Assured, the Society stands independent of the control of individuals in the character of Patrons, Presidents, Directors, &c. chosen by a body of Proprietors, not necessarily Assured in the Society, and deriving profit from the Subscriptions of the Assured.

Half yearly Meetings of the Assured are held, to which the accounts of the Society are submitted.

STATE OF THE SOCIETY

On the 1st August, 1835.

Lives Insured 481 } on { Shares 1258, averaging 2⅖ per Life, or Sa. Rs. 15,600 at Sa. Rs. 6000 per Share.

FUNDS.

SICCA RUPEES 4,30,000.

(Exclusive of Sa. Rs. 4000 paid on each lapsed Share since 1st January last), invested in Government Securities and deposit of Government and Bank Stock.

The lapses during the first half year amounted to 1⅔ per cent. or 2⅔ per cent. per annum.

Present value of lapsed Shares, Sa. Rs. 18,288 per Share, over and above the 4000 Rs. paid on each Share.

Insurances taken from ¼ to 10 Shares on one Life.

Application for Copies of the Rules and Regulations of the Society,—Blank Forms for Life Insurance and Admission to the Society,—to be made to the Secretary.

By Order of the Directors,
J. CULLEN, *Secretary.*

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co., a few three dozen cases of Lafitte Claret, lately imported from Mr. J. Exshaw, of Bordeaux—Price Rs. 54 per case.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

NOTICE.—Messrs. FORBES and Co. the Attornies of the Executor of the late Captain THOMAS GORDON, formerly of the 4th Regt. N. I., being about to remit the Balance in their hands, belonging to the Estate, request that any claims thereon, may be preferred without delay.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received until the 16th October next, by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay Salt, of 160 Travancore Parahs per Coomb, for the use of the Travancore Government.

The whole quantity must be delivered within the 31st March 1836, at the following ports.

Alleppey,
Moonambom,
Manacodum,
Cyamcolum,
Quilon.

The most favorable offer will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chacroms per Rupee.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 7th August 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

NOTICE.

THE following Articles may be had at the Commercial Godowns at Alleppey, until further notice.

4,766 Logs of Teak Timber of different classes:
7996.....Do.....Taldoms.
2,284.....Do.....Planks.
961.....Do.....Slabs.
3,780.....Do.....Sheathing Planks.
211.....Do.....Beams.
8 Candies of Ivory of 600 lbs. English.
5 Do.....Bee's Wax Do.
6 Do.....Dammer Do.
1000 Do. of Pepper of 500 lbs. English.

The above will be shipped free of all charges to the purchasers.

Particulars may be known on application to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, or to J. Caldecott Esq., Commercial Agent to the Sirkar at Alleppey.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st October next, and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Saltpetre.... 25 Candies of 600 lbs. English.
Brimstone... 6 Ditto.....Ditto,
Sugar.....200 Ditto of 500 lbs. Ditto.

The articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum by the 31st December next, and payment for the same will be made, at either of the above places, at 28 Chacroms the Rupee.

(Signed) SOOBROW,
Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 7th August, 1835.

A true Copy,
(Signed) J. CALDECOTT.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

BECK AND CO.

HAVE lately received for sale, on commission, the undermentioned Goods, viz. Prime York Hams, Pine Cheese, Smyth's Tooth Brushes in sets, Nail, Flesh, and Hair do. Tortoise-shell and Horn Dressing Combs, genuine Macassor Oil, Seidlitz Powders, Snuffs of the following kinds, viz. Strasbourge, Hordham's genuine, Prince's mixture, Imperial black, Rappee, Ruddiman's mixture and Irish Blackguard, superior fresh Manilla Segars, moderately priced, and a few remaining packets of *fresh* Cape Vegetable Seeds:—The whole deserving of attention.

Apollo House, 9th Sept., 1835.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., the undermentioned, from *Barton and Guestier, of Bordeaux.*

Barsac.....each Rs.	23	per doz.		
Red Hermitage.... "	28	"		
Leoville Claret.... "	18	"	In case of 1 Ingass. doz. each. of 12oz. each.	
Monton do.... "	18	"		
St. Juliah do.... "	13	"		
Fine Old Cognac... "	15	"		
Cognac..... "	12	"		
From *Shaw and Maxwell.*				
Very superior Sherry. Rs.	23	perdoz	In cases of 3 doz. each. of 12oz. each.	
Brown Sherry..... "	15	"		
Good Pale Sherry..each Rs.	203	per Hhd.		
Ditto..... "	"	100 "	Qr. cask.	
Ditto....."	"	12 per doz.		
Superior Sherry, "	"	130 "	per Qr. cask.	
Raspberry Ratafia. "	"	15 per doz	In cases of 3 doz. pint bot. each.	
Cherry Ditto. do.	do.			

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

BILLS ON LONDON.

A Few Bills drawn and guaranteed by the Royal Bank of Scotland, at 30 days sight, on COUTTS and Co. of London, are for sale at the Office of the undersigned, in sets of £ 150, £ 200, £ 300, £ 400, and £ 500, at the exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* per Bombay Rupee; from parties at outstations, remittances on the Civil or Military Pay Offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

—o—

To be Published on the 1st of January.

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon publication.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *9th Sept.*, 1835.

DESTOURNELL'S AND COS' CLARET.

THIS well known and much approved wine, to be had in cases of one and a half dozens each, and of one dozen each, price 20 Rs per dozen---Cash.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., Forbes Street.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

BEST Cyder in quarts, and fresh Persian flower and Vegetable Seeds of sorts, the former imported *per Royal George* from London, and the latter per *William the Fourth* from Bushire.—may be had on application to COWASJEE & HORMAJEE JEEVAHJEE, opposite to the late Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD and Co's.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ...,, 2
Bills of Lading..... .....,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, *9th Sept.*, 1835.

Passage to London.

BY the splendid river-built Ships, both 650 Tons Burthen,

"*THE CARNATIC;*"

JOHN BRODIE, Commander, and

"*THE MALABAR;*"

WILLIAM TUCKER, Commander.

The Carnatic is expected here early in October, and will be despatched in all November.

The Malabar is expected here early in November, and will be despatched about the end of December.

The accommodations of these ships are very spacious and lofty, and both are quite new, now on their second voyage. Both vessels carry Surgeons. Apply to ADAM, SKINNER AND CO., where plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Dady's Buildings, 9th Sept., 1835.

For Freight or Passage to London.

THE teak built Ship "BOYNE," of 650 Tons W. G. MURRAY, Commander, late of the E. I. C. S.—Is expected to arrive about the end of this Month, and will be despatched early in December next, for the above port.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., of whom plans of the accomodations may be had.—The Ship will carry a Surgeon.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

For London direct.

AND WILL BE DISPATCHED IN ALL THIS MONTH.

THE FINE NEW SHIP

WILLIAM RITCHIE,

REGISTER BURTHEN 420 TONS.

J. KENN, COMMANDER.

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., or to the Commander on board.

Bombay, 9th September, 1835.

To London,

THE ROYAL GEORGE, 500 Tons, Capt. WILLIAM WILSON. Will sail for the above port on or about the 15th Prox., and will call on the Coast if inducement offers. Carries a Surgeon; for the terms of Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. BOMANJEE AND ARDASEER HORMAJEE.

Bombay, 9th Sept., 1835.

For Passage To London,

CALLING at the Cape—The fine Teak Ship GILMORE, Captain H. H. LINDSAY, 550 Tons, and carries an experienced Surgeon; is expected here next month and will be despatched as above, about 1st December. For plans of accommodation, apply to Messrs. DUNCAN GIBB AND Co.

Dady's Buildings, 9th Sept., 1835.

GENERAL ORDER.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 7th September, 1835.

No. 434 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following General Order by the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council at Fort Saint George, and to direct that Officers and Soldiers under this Presidency do obey His Excellency General Sir Henry Fane, knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, as Commander in Chief in India.

No. 316.

GENERAL ORDER.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort Saint George, 21st August 1835.

His Excellency General Sir Henry Fane, Knight Grand Cross of the most Honorable Military Order of the Bath appointed by the Honorable East India Company, Commander in Chief of all their Military Forces which now are, or may hereafter be employed in the East Indies, except such Forces as are or shall be employed in their Service within their Fort and Garrison of Fort William in Bengal and the Town of Calcutta, and their Fort and Garrison of Fort Saint George and Town of Madras, Patnam and of their Fort and Garrison of Bombay, having arrived at Madras and being authorized to take upon him the said Office of commander in Chief as aforesaid, upon and from and immediately after his arrival at any part of the Continent of India, all Officers and Soldiers under this Presidency are hereby directed to obey him as Commander in Chief in India accordingly.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
(signed) H. CHAMIER,
Chief Secretary

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to act No. XI. passed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council on the 3rd August last, and published in the government gazette of this presidency on the 27th ultimo, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the declaration prescribed in sections II. VI. and VIII. of the said act, be made by persons printing and publishing Periodical works containing public news or commenting on public news as well as having in their possession any Press, for the printing of any books or papers; shall from the 15th day of September, 1835, be taken before the senior magistrate of police, and registered in his office.

By order of the Right Honble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KIRKEE AMATEUR THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Our little Theatre here opened last night under the most flattering, and auspicious circumstances. The fabric has been raised by voluntary subscription thro'out the corps, and bids fair to vie, in decoration, scenery, machinery, and performers, with veteran provincials at home. The liberal view the commanding officer, has taken of the establishment, as a source of much regeneration in the minds of the men, as well as the handsome donation he has given towards its completion, bid fair under such encouragement of its becoming a vehicle of instruction, and moral improvement, and I trust will be met with, by an equal line of liberal policy on the part of the managing committee. The artists have completed so far, the charge committed to them, with much credit, skill and ability,

There is a chasteness about some of the scenery, a bewitchery mingled in the light and shade, which altho' probably would not bear minute inspection, captivates the eyes and disarms critism, The designs on the whole are excellent. They are simple and attractive.

Having now briefly stated my opinion of the artists as it occurred to me on entering the House, I will proceed to give my undisguised opinion of the performers.

The curtain rose, displaying a Quadrant embodying the force of the "*corps dramatique*" singing the national anthem of God Save the King, to a respectable and crowded House, the majority of our own officers and others from Poona, being in attendance A Prologue was then spoken by one of the Amateurs which seemed to affect the audience, it was written for the occasion and possessed some claims to originality.

The nights entertainment, consisted of "*Ways and Means*" and "*comfortable Lodgings.*"

The characters were ably sustained, and I greet them, with four hundred thanks.

"ETA."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to an editorial article in your publication of Wednesday last, in which—in the course of descanting on the affairs of the Elphinstone College, and of the Native Education Society in general—you appear to intimate pretty plainly, that effective instruction in the higher branches of literature and science is not to be expected, in an establishment bearing the humble appellation of a school.

Now, that a school does not offer the most convenient field for conducting the operations of the higher branches of study, I most readily admit. But, in cases such as mine, when it becomes almost a matter of necessity to teach them, that there will be found any thing like impracticability in the matter, is an assertion which past experience will not allow me to agree to. Far be it from me however to suppose that the interim Editor of the Bombay Gazette should condescend to acquaint himself with what is doing at the Society's English School; and I therefore take the liberty of informing your readers, that besides the classes which are engaged in all those studies which come within the range of what you are pleased to style "the legitimate objects of a school" I have likewise under my charge a number of young men, who are perfectly qualified to enter on the "legitimate studies of a College," but yet, who are so situated, in consequence of their engagements with the school, that however much inclined they may be, they have not the opportunity of availing themselves of the private instructions of the professors. In these circumstances, I do not think that any one can reasonably object to my having undertaken the task of conducting the studies of these pupils in the higher branches. And *having so undertaken this task*, I conceive that I may rebut any observations which have a tendency to lower the character of my instructions in the eyes of my pupils, with the same colour of propriety which would be understood to justify any one who brings a commodity into the market, in preventing its qualities from being publicly depreciated, without good reason being shown. I do, therefore hereby—most decidedly repudiate the inference which is left to be drawn from your observations. But in doing so, I shall not rest the decision of the matter either on your *dictum* or my own. I appeal to any test which may be named. There is, for instance, one among the higher branches which I teach, viz, that of chemistry, and which I refer to particularly, as being one in dealing with which it would be very easy for a designing teacher to impose upon the public. Now, as soon as this course is finished, I shall be happy to submit my pupils to the most searching examination which can be instituted by the best qualified judges. For instance, I shall be particularly pleased to see Medical Gentlemen take a part in such examination. I shall especially invite the attendance of all sneerers at the "march of intellect" and the doings of the "Schoolmaster" abroad. I shall call upon them to propose such questions as may be put, not only at Colleges in India, but also such as are put to students at the Universities of Scotland and England: and if these questions are not as well answered as they are by the average of candidates for Medical Diplomas—I shall then be content to lower my flag: I shall then be ready to allow that there *may possibly* be something in the name of a school which exerts a benumbing influence on the faculties of both teacher and taught: and that they must breathe another atmosphere before they may presume to cherish such lofty aspirings.

Hoping that this communication implies no infringement on the rules which you tell us you have laid down for your guidance, during the time you are "in possession of place."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL.

Native Education Society's Rooms, 6th Sept., 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—The Temperance Society I understand are making rapid strides through British India, particularly in the Army. As the labours of the Society have been so successful with the Soldiers in the Interior I would strongly recommend the Bombay branch to try their influence with the *Jews* in the neighbourhood of Military square in the Fort. the annoyance is exceeding great to the folk residing in that part of the Town, from the frequent Bachanalian Meetings of those people, I had an opportunity of witnessing a scene of intoxication and uproar, last night, which I am surprised the Police did not notice.

Pardon my troubling you, but I think such boisterous conduct ought not to be allowed in the Fort, particularly in the Streets.

Your's very obediently,
J. M.

BOMBAY, *8th Sept.*, 1835.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—There are many persons up the country who are diffident of their own powers of writing but who nevertheless are capable of affording you hints for subjects, whereon good and useful articles may be founded. I am one of those—That you can have time for enlarging sufficiently is I conclude not possible, but that you have friends capable of the work I take for granted, therefore I now furnish some, and the first is the very great injury the country sustains from the frequent change of Collectors from place to place—some difference exists in all the Collectorates in a revenue point of view—and each differs materially from the other in capabilities—now suppose a Civil Servant made a *Sub* Collector does he, or can it be expected of him that he will devote his time and attention in bettering the condition of the people and searching out for ways of improving the country by building dams, introducing produce of a superior growth suited to the circumstances of his district—lightening the impediments to trade and manufacture or encouraging commerce by making roads, gauts, &c. &c. He has not time for it sir, as a vacancy or two in the Collectors promotes and removes him—then he enters on the lowest pay of full Collector, and he has before him the stepping stones of better paid Collectorates—and a Principal Collectorate: so that on he goes—from step to step never remaining long enough in one district to become aware of its capabilities—How is this to be avoided? Let the Collector entitled to promotion be made a Principal and remain drawing the increased pay in his own Collectorate while he who succeeds to the District or Province in which the vacancy occurs become only a Simple Collector, To this mode I see no objection, the civil servant gets his increase of pay, promotion goes on as usual, and one Province at least retains its old Collector whereas if he is transferred to the Province called a Principal Collectorate—ten to one if that he leaves is not supplied with a new hand as that he is going to is, for it seldom follows that the 1st Assistant succeeds in his own Collectorate. It would not be difficult Sir to form from the Calender, a table of the No. of Collectors each province has had for the last ten years, and believe me a table of that sort would startle many that have even thought on the subject—you will I hope have it made, but it will be requisite to refer to the G. G. orders also for same places have been favor'd with more than one Collector in a year for instance the sub-Collector of Sholapoor, has had some half dozen in the last 18 months and is or was a short time back in a deplorable state, as an instance of how much Government overlook the Natives I would mention the appointment of Mr. G a short time back to the Rutnageerry Collectorate. Mr. G. never having been in the revenue line—'Tis true he never joined but why? because a vacancy took place in his own Department the Judicial—it should also be stated that the Collector being Magistrate a, draw back exists to removing him from a Province he has served in, also that every Collectors Acts as Political Agent in his province and some have very considerable duties to perform in this way for instance, Khandesh is bounded by the Nizam's and Scindea's country; the Daug belonging in a way to the Guicowar—and the country of the Independent chiefs of the Nerbudda with our own country—Nugger has the Nizam's country too on one side; and so on.

You gave some time ago a return of the Civil suits decided by the Sudder Court &c., Can't a return of the criminal cases under this Presidency for the year be obtained? We are left in the dark as to statistics and from the different departments all could be learned but I fear I tire you—so for the present enough—If you can get a friend or find time yourself for writing, an article on the above you shall hear from me again Let the article draw by its address the attention of the Government.*

Your obedt. servant,
A. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Perhaps these few lines may find a welcome corner in your Paper, when you are hard up for News, and may be read with a smile by some of the young Ladies in this part of the world, who may unfortunately have pass'd their Teens by *Thirty-one*; 'Tis, 'pon Honor Mr. Editor very hard, and so it is, that they should be neglected.

Your humble servant,
QUIZ.

BOMBAY, *8th Sept.*, 1835.

NUMBER ONE.

It's very hard! and so it is,
To live in such a row,
And witness this, that every Miss
But me has got a beau.
For Love goes calling up and down,
But here he seems to shun;
I'm sure he has been ask'd enough
To call at Number one!

"I'm sick of all the double knocks
That come to Number Four!
At Number three I often see
A Lover at the door;
And one in blue, at Number Two,
Calls daily like a dun,
It's very hard they come so near,
And not at Number one?

"Miss Bell, I hear, has got a dear
Exactly to her mind
By sitting at the window pane
Without a bit of blind;
But I go in the balcony,
Which she has never done,
The arts that thrive at Number Five
Don't take at Number One!

"'Tis hard, with plenty in the street,
And plenty passing by,—
There's nice young men at Number Ten,
But only rather shy;
And Mr. Smith across the way
Has got a grown-up son.
But alas! he hardly seems to know
There is a Number One!

"There's Mr. Wick at Number Nine,
But he's intent on pelf;
And, though he's pious, will not love
His neighbour as himself.
At Number Seven there was a sale
The goods had quite a run!
And here I've got my single lot
On hand at Number One!

"My *Mother* often sits at work,
And talks of props and stays,
And what a comfort I shall be
In her declining days!
The very maids about the house
Have set me down a Nun—
The Sweethearts all belong to them,
That call at Number one!

"Once only, when the flue took fire,
One Friday afternoon,
Young Mr. Long came kindly in,
And told me not to swoon.
Why can't he come again without
The Phœnix and the sun?
We cannot always have a flue
On Fire at Number one!

"I am not old*! I am not plain!
Nor awkward in my gait!
I am not crooked like the bride

---

* We have not had leisure to attend to the suggestion in the concluding paragraph.
ED GAZ.

* *Old?* No! only *Thirty one!!!*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

hat went from Number Eight!
I'm sure white satin made her look
As brown as any bun!
But even beauty has no chance,
I think, at Number one!

"At Number six they say Miss Rose,
Has slain a score of Hearts
And Cupid, for her sake, has been
Quite prodigal of darts.
The imp they show with bended bow—
I wish he had a gun!
But if he had, he'd never deign
To shoot with Number one!

'It's very hard! and so it is,
To live in such a row!
And here's a ballad-singer come
To aggravate my woe;
O take away your foolish song
And tones enough to stun—
There is 'nae luck about the house,'
I know, at Number one!

The Courier.

Private letters received by the June packet mention that a vacancy had occurred in the East India Direction—probably by the retirement of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson on taking office—and that Mr. Warden and Captain Sheppard were candidates for the situation.—A sharp contest was anticipated.

It is stated, also, that the appointment of a Governor General was likely to be postponed for some time, or at least until arrival of Lord W. Bentinck in England. The Court of Directors had remonstrated warmly against the recal of Lord Heytesbury, and there was some probability that the result would be a compromise in favor of Sir Charles Metcalfe, for the present at all events.

A proposition we learn has lately been made from the Bombay to the Supreme Government, to despatch the *Hugh Lindsay* twice during the ensuing season to Suez. It is proposed that she should start on the 10th of November, and again on the 1st of February. Unfortunately there is not sufficient coal at present in the Red Sea to admit of her leaving earlier than the period first mentioned, and additional supply cannot be forwarded until the close of the monsoon.—Whether the plan will be approved remains to be seen; but of this there appears to little doubt.—*Bombay, 8th September*, 1835.

The Durpun.

An extensive robberry was committed in the house of a Prabhoo-Moroba Balajee, on the new sonapoor road on the night of last Saturday. We understand that property consisting of gold and silver ornaments to the value of about 8000 or 10,000 Rupees was carried away.

The Public is much indebted to a Correspondent of the Gazette, for having under the title of "A. FRIEND" brought the subject of the Elphinstone College to its notice, and more particularly to the notice of the eloquent Editor of the Gazette, who seemed to have entirely forgotten the education matters from the commencement of his career, among the labyrinths of English Politics—the Supreme Court—the Delhi and Jypore affairs and many other topics, to which the efforts of his persuasive pen have been from time to time directed. the object of the Natives, who subscribed so freely for the establishment of the college; of the Government which munificently seconded their views; and of the council which has been appointed to superintend the institution, is one and the same, viz: the promotion of the education of the Natives, any suggestions, from whatever quarter they may come, must be welcome to all parties, and, we have no doubt, will receive every consideration from those who have the power of regulating the affairs of the institution.

After the most liberal manner, in which the charges of "A FRIEND" have been answered in the Gazette, and the philanthropic and valuable suggessions offered by our contemporary, in which we generally concur, we would not have deemed it necessary to notice the subject at the preseut moment, had it not been for a mistake or two that have, perhaps inadvertently, crept into the article of our contemporary, which we doubt not, he will himself correct in proper time.

Adverting to the Education which the Native Schools of the Society afford, our contemporary characterizes it "such as is afford d by reprints of the absurd Fables of India;" "it does not," continues he, "teach them religion, but familiarizes them with absurdities in its steade; it does not impart correct moral precepts. Enforce the Government of the truly bad passions, and the cultivation of the best affection of our nature; but a false philosophy, full of ridiculous observances, and addicting the desertion of all social duties."

That the education afforded by the N. E. Society, does not teach religion, is notorious, nor are the grounds on which it is excluded kept secret. They are briefly these, 1st. The instructions of Government to the society are positive on the subject of excluding religion from its schools and Books, in violation of which instructions, the society must lose the aid of Government, and must soon perish. 2d. If religion be taught by the Society, it must abandon all hopes of obtaining the co-operation & confidence of the natives, and consequently of doing any good to the native community.

It is a question whether Government should use any direct or indirect means for the propagation of any religion. Politically considered, such an interference must be productive of serious evils. When power is in the hands of a bigot, it must often end in the persecution of a portion of his subjects, and must ultimately conduce civil wars and revolutions. Theologicians will easily admit that religion does not require the support of any terrestrial King; if true, it will stand on its own resources; and the work of spreading it will be more effectually accomplished by its humble ministers, than by the strong hand of power.

With regard to the second assertion, that the Books of the Society teach absurd fables and false Philosophy, it is more easily made than proved. We deny it in *toto*. We challenge any person to produce a single Book or translation of the society which does not inculcate sound morality and correct rules of conduct. The names of the Gentlemen, who scrutinize and examine every work before its publication and the fact that not *one* Indian work has ever been reprinted by the society will bear us out in our remark. It is true that every branch of learning is not taught in the native schools, but this is appropriately reaserved for the study of boys in the English school and the college.

With these few observations we take leave of our contemporary. His recommendations for the establishment of scholarships and fellowships, the admission of Europeans and East-Indians, and the widening of the views in general, will, we sincerely hope, be deemed deserving of serious consideration by those to whom they are submitted,—*Bombay Sept. 4.*

Meteorological Report for the Months of July and August, 1835. Ahmednuggur 1st September, 1835.

Days.	July. Moon's Age.	July. Rain.	August. Moon's Age.	August. Rain.
1	....	..	....	..
2	....	..	....	..
3	....	..	....	...
4	....	..	....	..
5	....	..	....	..
6	....	.. 6	....	..
7	....	...	....	..
8	....	..	....	..
9	....	..	....	..
10	....	..	....	..
11	....	.. 1	....	.. 17
12	....	..	....	.. 25
13	....	..	....	.. 0
14	....	..	....	.. 96
15	....	..	....	.. 25
16	....	..	....	1 31
17	....	..	....	.. 3
18	....	..	....	.. 16
19	....	..	....	.. 0
20	....	.. 1	....	.. 4
21	....	..	....	.. 11
22	....	..	....	.. 20
23	....	..	....	.. 45
24	....	..	....	.. 1
25	....	..	....	.. 87
26	....	..	....	1 15
27	....	.. 2	....	.. 1
28	....	..	....	..
29	....	...	....	..
30	....	..	....	..
31	....	..	....	..
		10		6 10

	Rain fallen in 1834	Rain fallen in 1835
July, ...	5 89	10
August, ...	5 39	6 10
Total.....	11 28	6 20

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Bombay on the 3d Instant, Philipe de Cruz, aged 24.

MILITARY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Capt. Osborne. E. Regt., from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Brevet Capt. Viney, 39th Regt. to Bangalore,
Lieut. Cooke, 13th Regt. N. I. to England.
Major H. Holland, 16th Regt. N. I. to Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 5th Barque Patriot King, James Clarke. Master, from Rio de Janeiro, 3rd July,
Passenger,—Mr. Rowley.
Do, Barque Blake, W. Thompson, Master, from Liverpool 13th May.
Passenger,—A. Mc Intyre, Mariner.
6th Barque Memnon, R. H. Ekin, Master, from Liverpool 24th May.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 6th. The East India Company's Sloop of War Elphinstone, Wm. Lowe Esq. Commander, to Persian Gulph.
Do. Ship Hydroose, Mahomed Ebram, Nacquedah, to Calcutta.
Do Brig Robert Spankie, Cawasjee Shapoorjee Master, to Rangoon.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Euphrates.....	10th Septr.	London...	Cape of Good Hope.
Parsee.....	Ditto.....	Greenock.	
Duke of Roxburgh	Next week.	London...	St. Helena.
Allerton.....	4th or 5 inst.	Calcutta..	No where..
Wm. Ritchie.....	In all Septr.	London...	Ditto.....
H. H. the Imaum's 74 gun ship Liverpool.....	1st Oct.....	Ports. mouth.	Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Euphrates, Duke of Roxburgh, Parsee, William Ritchie, and Duke of Roxburgh.
Do. Bengal,—Francis Warden, Allerton, William the Fourth, and Earl of Clare.
Do. China,—Caledonia.
Do. New York,—American Brig Elizabeth:
Do. Greenock,—Brig Welcome.
Do. Malay Coast,—Futtay Rahimon.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Tuetis.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender Royal Tyger.
Do. Do. Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Ship Benares.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Clive.

FREE TRADERS.—Allerton, Euphraters, Duke of Roxburgh, Eliza, Parsee, William Rodger, William the Fourth, William Ritchie, Patriot King, Blake, Memmon, Royal George, Barque Hector, and Brig Welcome.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Fattil Kurim, John Adam, Futtay Rahimon, Harriet, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramgore, and Mecca.

American,—Elizabeth.
French.—Mexicain.
Arab.—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtil Kurim, and Line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.		Sell.
Six per cent Remittable Loan.....	130¼		130
First five per cent Loan.			
No. 320, *a* 1st class,.....	108½		108¾
320, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,.....	108⅝		108¾
1041 *a* 1049, 3rd class.....			
Second five per cent Loan	109½	*at*	109¾
Third five per cent Loan.....	110¾		110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	108¾		108¾
Bills on Madras 30 days.....	105¾		104½
Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2 |		2 | 1d
Canton Bills.....			
Spanish dollars per 100.....	222		221
Sovereign's each.....	10½		10¾

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Sept. 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 9th Wednesday.....	0 34	0 50
" 10th Thursday.....	1 5	1 20
" 11th Friday.....	1 34	1 48

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1835.

THE Arrivals since our last are, the Barque *Patriot King*, J. Clarke, master, from Rio de Janeiro, 3rd July; Barque *Blake*, W. Thompson, master, from Liverpool, the 13th May; and Barque *Memnon*, R. H. Ellice, master, from Liverpool 24th May.

Passenger per Patriot King,—Mr. A. Rowley.
Per Blake,—Mr. A. McIntyre, Mariner.

WE have been very kindly favoured with the following intelligence from Canton, the latest that has arrived, and received via Bengal.

CANTON, 26th June, 1835.

OPIUM,—The supply of Patna was on a very limited scale during the whole of May, and for some time there was none in the Market, sales were effected at Sp. dr. 680 at 690 and the nominal price was for some time at S. D. 700 per chest, while Benares being more abundant went off slowly at Sp. dr. 580 at 610 per chest. This limited supply proved favourable to the sale of the damaged Opium per Sylph which was sold by auction on the 1st, and 15th. ultimo and following days: at the first sale 400 chests averaged Sp. Dr. 364 at 370 per chest, and at the second 545 chests averaged 417 Sp. Dr. per ches. Total sold 945 chests averaging Sp. Dr. 375—155. A large portion of this Opium has been landed at Macao, where it was retailed in single Rolls, at a small profit,—Malwa advanced a little about the middle of May, and some few sales were made at Sp. Dr. 610 at 615 per chest, securing 100 Catties, but prices have since declined to Sp. Dr. 605 at 600 per chest.

COTTON,—The price of the Bengal Staple has been fully maintained in the face of continued importations and the stock on hand is about 20.000 Bales, Good Bombay Cotton has advanced to 12 T. 6. M. at 12 T. 8 M. per pecul might readily be obtained but of this description there is little left: inferior qualities with seeds and leaf are worth from 10 T. 5 M. to 11 T. 2 M. per pecul: stock on hand about 5000.

In Straits produce no change of importance has occurred—Exchange on England 4 | 9 per Sp. Dr. or Calcutta 200 Rs. per 100 Sp. Dr.—Since writing the above we have been offered Patna at Sp. Dr. 625 per chest and a further decline is expected.

THE Calcutta papers abound with discussions on the best means of commemorating the "FREEDOM OF THE PRESS," as established by the New Act. We have transferred to our pages a portion of them, which will be sufficient to acquaint our readers with the various plans proposed; and would solicit the consideration of the community to the subject, with a view to some kindred demonstration of feeling here. It may be said that as the press was virtually free before little has really been gained, by the new Law but this opinion will prove to be extremely superficial, if the grounds of it be examined: and the importance of the measure to the public, will stand confessed. Very few remarks will serve to make this perfectly plain. So long as the Government possessed the power of withdrawing the license under which newspapers have heretofore issued, it, with that power, held the command, not only of the fairest channel for the publication of private or public grievances, and of getting at the tribunal before which no abuse of power can escape condemnation, the bar of public opinion; but also of one of the chief sources of information and amusement to every individual of the reading portion of the community.

If an Editor were so unfortunate as to incur the displeasure of authority, his only alternative was humiliation, apology, penance on the one hand; on the other, transmission; and possibly revocation of the license of the paper. To the public, a slavish state of public opinion in the former case; or a cessation even of that poor, debased defiled channel of intelligence in the latter. Since then the right to grumble, which as Englishmen we must, for consistency sake, hold most dear; the power of appeal to public opinion; the most effective means of asserting and promulgating the knowledge of public and private rights; of protecting character; of gaining and communicating information, and amusement; and the thousand other advantages of this most mighty engine, are now secured to us as a nation; surely it will be appropriate for those who are immediate recipients of this great boon, of whatever cast or country they may be, and most especially of us who "Glory in the name of Briton," to commemorate this grand era of India, by some monument worthy of the occasion, and best adapted to its nature. We cannot conceive a proposition better suited to Calcutta than the one which they have adopted, considering the anticipated maximum of subscriptions; but, were a livelier interest awakened; did that vast population fully appreciate this charter of public discussion, we should not have heard of so insignificant a sum as Rs. 20,000 or 30,000: we should have had the gratification of recording another honorable proof of native intelligence and *gratitude*, similar to that which has for ever attached to the name of ELPHINSTONE the memory of a nation's enthusiastic admiration, gratitude, and love.

There are a plan or two which we might submit to public consideration, with no slender hope of a favourable reception; but, as a disposition to start in the affair has not yet publicly manifested itself we shall reserve them for a more favourable season; and conclude our hasty observations on the subject, by entreating our good citizens to convene a meeting, through the Sheriff, to consider the method best suited to the circumstances of Bombay.

ONE of our Bengal Contemporaries, we forget which, in announcing the arival of a cargo of *Ice* at that emporium of luxury, inquires with singular naiveté, why there was no ice house prepared for its reception. We at this distance, cannot of course answer his question, but may congratulate the Bombay Club on the greater decision and promptness with which they or their office bearers have provided for the preservation of their next supply—their ice house, having been completed some time, may be seen with other new offices, on the road ward side of their house, the race stand, at Byculla.

WE have reprinted from the DURPUN some observations on the suggestions which we submitted on Wednesday last, with regard to the Elphinstone College. Notwithstanding the "gentle air" of irony which may seem to breathe through the first paragraph of these remarks, the spirit of candour and fair argument that the article generally displays, demands that we should briefly address ourselves to them, for the purpose of ascertaining how far we have misconceived the nature of the instruction afforded by the Society's Schools. The only item upon which we appear to be at issue, is the moral quality of their books. It is gratifying to hear on such authority, that they are now unexceptionable, the Society having provided translations of works on moral, literary, and scientific subjects, among which are Berquin's Childrens' friend, Goldsmith's History of England, and Duff's History of the Mahrattas. We are not acquainted with the scientific works adopted, but believe they are well selected, though we presume inapplicable to schools, from the want of diagrams and other necessary means of elucidation; but especially that of masters capable of explaining the phenomena of natural and experimental science. But time was, and not very long since, when their reprints of such puerilities as "Singhasun Butteeshee," were the *staple* of the schools. We, congratulate the Society and the rising generation on this improvement in their material, being sincerely interested, both from habit and association, in the progress of Native Education.

But lo! here we have another antagonist; we beg the Durpun's pardon, we do not regard *him* as an antagonist: but here is one armed cap-a-pie in his own imaginings, but we fear he will be found vulnerable in more parts than the "heel" of his insolence. Now who could have imagined that our advocacy of the interests of European and Half-European youth, could have roused the ire of this hero of the rod! However thus it is and we must deal, on the defensive with Mr. Bell, as he has made us *personally* the object of his attack by his unwitting designation of us, interim editor"; for "ad interim" or *permanent*, would have mattered nought, and been unnoticed, were our discussion with liberal men: were his attack made on public, and not personal grounds. We are so *amazed* at this attack that we know not where to make our first stand of defence. We differ so completely from this mortified champion, not of the school, but of his own imaginary dignity and rights, that we must pause ere we proceed to analize his theory. Having breathed, we will first examine the grounds of his attack. Mark how dignified his opening paragraph! "My attention &c." It proceeds, on our position of the distinct provinces of Schools and Universities, to conclude that we maintain the impracticability of "conducting the operations" not gentle reader, of a campaign, or of a siege, as of Badajos, or Gibralter, "but of these higher branches of study" in a school. Whereas our words, if he will be at the trouble of turning to them, he will find to be "Schools will necessarily be confined to their legitimate sphere of tuition." Now we would gravely ask, who but this aspirant to a CHAIR whould have required to be told that the term "*necessarily*" is used with reference to the general circumstances of schools, viz. their large number of pupils compared with that of teachers, the more minute nature of elementary instruction, the variety of subjects, demanding

contemporaneous attention in the earlier or school stages of education, expense of apparatus, and of exhibiting experiments, &c.

Remove these difficulties and characteristics, and the seminary ceases to be a school, in the ordinary sense of the term; or rather superadd on adequate number of masters, subdivide the number of scholars; multiply the subjects of study; and distribute them into distinct schools: furnish it with Libraries, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. and dignify it with a principal, Fellows, Chaplains, &c. &c., and you constitute it a College. If this gentleman had not been more nearly overstocked with scientific ambition, than with common sense, would he have sneered at our use of the term "legitimate," with regard to those distinctions which prescription and the British legislature have sanctioned for nearly a thousand years, between the schools and Universities of England. All our readers (who retain any recollection of their academic lives) know this distinction to be clear, and well defined that the transition from Rugby, Westminister, Winchester, Harrow, and Eton, to Oxford or Cambridge, is not a mere change of place, it is as much a progression from one stage of education, as the passing from the Conkan into the Deccan is a transit from one province into another.

His unmeaning taunt at us, interim Editor, is really too petty to be noticed only for the soreness it betrays. We could divine its cause, but as we are not *even remotely*, and the public not immediately interested, we leave it to rankle in its hidden seat, unprobed.

"Had this gentleman contented himself with the conscientious discharge of what he deems to be his duty; and not sought out such a remote, far fetched reason for thrusting himself forward in an attack upon us, we should not have troubled ourselves or the public with any allusion to his proceedings; but the elucidation is now demanded, to enable us to understand his position. He is engaged as school master, is sole superintedent of the English Central School, his colleague being absent through ill health; it is said to contain 250 boys or upwards; would it not appear that this person, if he did his duty, would find ample employment in the school and in the legitimate (he does not like the term) duties of his calling? He is school master, and his services in that capacity are more requisite and more valuable than those of his literary and scientific superiors, in the present state of native education. The duties he usurps are provided for: The professors on the spot are the lecturers on whom should devolve the higher branches of literature and science; and if they have not so devolved, the omission must we think, arise from mismanagement some where; probably, from a gentlemanly unwillingness on the part of those gentlemen to obtrude, where their presence might be regarded with jealousy, or from an absence of effective direction.

As we have only scrutinised one page, of this precious protocol; (now, gentle [illegible] pray read it and judge whether it has [illegible] very much the semblance of a manifesto) and three pages remain that promise as many rich removes, we dare not trespass any further on public patience; so for the present we shall merely observe, that were it not for the circumstances we have alluded to, namely the importance and urgency of his *proper* duties and the presence of the professors whom his pretensions must annoy in some degree, and whose proceedings we think his eccentric movements must contravene, we should accord to his exertions, the meed of praise which they might be well deemed to merit.

Calcutta.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

As considerable inconvenience is sustained by almost all classes of the community of Calcutta, owing to the absence of any thing like a general library, combining the advantages of a library of reference and resort with those of a circulating library, it is proposed to take measures for immediately establishing such an institution, upon a scale commensurate with the extent, and wants of the reading population. From the enquiries that have been made it is believed that such a library, if based on broad and liberal principles, will receive very general support throughout the metropolis.

No establishment at present exists in any degree calculated to answer the purposes proposed to be attained by a Public Library, and hence the accumulation of expensive Book Clubs, and the continual disbursement of large sums in the purchase of works of ephemeral value.

But to render a Public Library permanent and every way worthy of the name it adopts, it is of the last importance that the spirit of exclusion be repudiated by all who may wish to share in its foundation. To use the words of an able speaker upon the occasion of the foundation of a similar institution elsewhere, an Indian Public Library should be 'a mighty reservoir to *all* who burn with the thirst of knowledge. We should not ask the comer from what land he has arrived – what tenents he professes; we should not mete his understanding by his creed, nor his worthiness by the lot which he fills in life; but of whatever country,—of whatever desert he was born a denizen,—before whatever shrine he was taught in his infancy to bow,—to whatever hue the north wind has bleached or the southern sun has mellowed his complexion, we should bid him to approach, to drink, and to be filled.' In a word, the honourable task is proposed of diffusing a literary spirit amongst all classes, and creating means for its gratification,—of opening a rich source of instruction and enjoyment to all ranks and professions, subject only to that moral propriety and strict observance of decorum, without which no society can long remain respectable. To ensure the most complete success to the proposed institution, and to render it accessible to all persons of whatever station, it is proposed to establish two rates of admission; viz. five and three rupees per month, charging also a small entrance of two gold mohurs to the former, in order to create a fund at the commencement, and granting to the first class of subscribers, sundry privileges that may not be desired by the second.

It is requested that those who are favorable to the plan now submitted for consideration, will send their names to the Editors of the *Englishman* and *Hurkaru*, and as soon as a sufficient number shall appear upon the list, a meeting will be called to arrange the details and all necessary preliminaries.—*Calcutta, August* 8, 1835.

CELEBRATION OF THE EMANCIPATION OF THE PRESS.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru and Chronicle.

Dear Sir,—There appears to be some difficulty in hitting upon an appropriate tribute to the sagacious and high minded emancipator of the Indian press. A number of Utilitarian schemes are afloat without consideration that in this land there is hardly ever enough of the needful element to buoy them up. Look at the Fever Hospital.

Turn the rupees of Indian public subscriptions into pounds sterling, and see how we are forced by the very narrowness of the amount into objects merely ornamental.

I am an Utilitarian; but the stoutest Utilitarian in England would grin vehemently if you were to propose to him some great national Utilitarian work to be provided for by £3,900, being about the sum subscribed for Lord Wm. Bentinck's Statue.

I believe the penny subscription in England in 1832, produced thirty thousand pounds—this was something for an Utilitarian to work upon.

I blame no one in this country because contributions, for public purposes are not larger; the Europeans are very few, very sick, with considerable families, and constant calls upon their purses. The natives with a few distinguished and noble exception, to whom be double honor for the splendid example they set to their countrymen, do not yet enter into the spirit of commemorating public services or providing the public necessities by private means.

But to my plan. I believe I said that I had a plan, if I did not "all's one for that."

A subscription paper is now going about for the laudable purpose of establishing a public Library on the liberal and admirable system of management which distinguishes the public Library at the Cape of Good Hope.

Now what I propose, and my scheme is half utilitir an and half ornamental, is the erection, by public subscription, of an handsome edifice to *receive* this Library. To call it The Metcalfe Library, and to commemorate the great act of that distinguished individual by an appropriate inscription over the portico and by his bust or picture in the principal room.

I might say a great deal about the appropriateness of such a tribute, a temple of knowledge dedicated to that statesman, who has taken the best and boldest step for its diffusion, but I have not time.

Also I could say much of the library at Gibraltar—a glorious one, the edifice presented by the Crown, the library, except the nucleus, formed and kept up by private subscription—but I havent – time.

I must find time to say one thing however, which is this, that part of my plan would be to allow the use of books gratis to poor students, Native or East Indian or European, recommended by a subscriber, and at his, the subscriber's responsibility, if any accident happened to the works. This I would make the condition of appropriating the contemplated edifice to the purpose of a public Library. Then, as the light of knowledge illuminated, the pleasures of imagination soothed many a lonely hour, would not the poor student, debarred but for this from those divine sources of contentment, bless the name of Charles Theophilus Metcalfe!

Hurriedly Mr. Editor, do I throw out these crude hints for the consideration of next Thursday's meeting, till when I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, 17th August, 1835. *H. M. P.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It was not our purpose to have introduced the subject of the library in these columns until the arrangements which have been making to establish it upon a broad and secure basis had been sufficiently matured. We have been long enough connected with the Indian Press to know, that it is less useful as the originator and pioneer of great measures than as the stimulator of the exertions of those who undertake them, and the guardians of their permanence when they have been fairly introduced. The necessity, however, for taking advantage of the suggestion now so happily thrown out, removes all ordinary scruples, and we accordingly proceed at once to introduce the community to a project, which, to use the words of one of its most ardent friends, it is 'an opprobrium to the capital of British India' never to have entertained before. In a foregoing column will be found the Prospectus of the Public Library. As we have not received the necessary authority from the gentlemen who have signed it, or appended minutes strongly expressive of approbation of its principles, to publish their names, we shall confine ourselves to remarking, for the guidance of the meeting to-day, that the scheme has been laid before a proportion of every one of the sections of this extensive and motley community, and has been hailed with a warmth, almost amounting to enthusiasm, by nearly every individual. Besides his Honor the Governor-General, the Chief Justice (to whose kind counsel the success of the plan may be chiefly ascribed) the Members of Council, the Bishop, and Sir J. P. Grant, the project has been warmly welcomed by many of the bar—the merchants—the clergy—the attornies—the civil and military services—the trades people—the medical services—the Eurasians—the natives—in a word by the great bulk of the community. In one or two quarters a fear has indeed been expressed that the scheme would fail, because other libraries have failed, and some have suggested that it would be better to refer to the Cape to ascertain how things are managed there and be guided by the example of the colonists whose libary, is justly the admiration of all who have visited it or partaken of its benefits. But the timid and apprehensive should remember that there exists no parallel between the libraries we have lost, or the libraries we possess, and that which it is intended to give to the community. The *Calcutta Society Library* failed from mismanagement, and the dishonesty of the native treasurer. The *Asiatic* and *Hurkaru* circulating libraries failed as such (though the latter still preserved for the use of those who wish to go to the Trade Rooms to read) because the proprietors could not enforce their own regulations without a world of trouble and at the risk of much odium. The existing libraries are too small and too exclusive to answer the wants of the great body of the population, while the price of books is too great to enable all who thirst for knowledge to purchase for themselves. The case of necessity, therefore, is completely made out, and it behoves the public immediately to meet the pressing demand. To the Cape or to the rock of Gibraltar or to any quarter of the world where very excellent libraries exist, it will of course be prudent to apply for such further enlightenment upon so simple a subject as the formation of a great Public Library as may appear necessary in the progress of arranging the details. But with the rules of the Cape Library in our possession with a knowledge of the principles of the large and excellent libraries at Madras and Bombay before us, and with the experience of past failures to guide our future operations, there does not seem any reason for hesitation in the present instances. Let us, therefore, to work instantly upon this glorious undertaking. That it will prosper, we feel confident from the encouragement it has already met with—from the praiseworthy objects which it pursues—from the practical utility at which it aims. To quote from an address which has been referred to in the prospectus for the felicitous terms in which it defines the kind of establishment now in demand, 'the want of such an institution has long been felt. It has been felt by the Asiatic in the pursuit of European, by the European in his prosecution of Asiatic literature; by every individual of either class who follows study as a profession or recurs to it as a recreation. To all persons engaged in active business, an occasional hour stolen to literature must be a relief the most grateful; but to us who are exiles from our home; who, day by day lose something of the knowledge of our youth—whose ideas and recollections of early scenes and early impressions wax more faint and more indistinct as the days of our sojourn are prolonged; to us how truly delightful, how really profitable, to be able after the toil of the day to retire to the company of books; to hold converse with those 'conquerors of the earth, whose laurels are unstained with blood—whose palm is unsteeped in tears to renew our acquaintance with the scenes and associations, with the knowledge and sentiments which were dear to us in our earlier years to conjure around us amid the arid plains and sultry airs of the East, all the verdure, all the coolness of the west,—and if from the material we might make a transition to the moral, recall amid the desication of sentiment which a long residence in India has been supposed to produce, all the greenness and freshness of English feelings?'—*Englishman*, *August* 20.

We quote from yesterday's *Englishman* some remarks on the subject of the proposed public Library. Our contemporary adverts to the apprehensions expressed by some that the project will fail. We believe that not a few useful Institutions have failed here from this very cause, the assumption that they could not succeed. The common reply to any proposition of the kind is; "Ah! my dear Sir, it will never do, it won't succeed depend upon it. Have not we had this and that and the other, and where are they now?" but we answer that a change has come over the spirit of Society, and that the reasoning from the past against the future in this discouraging and despondent strain, is quite untenable. If we but screw our courage to the sticking place we'll *not* fail. As for past experiments in libraries, there *never* has been one in Calcutta precisely of the nature proposed. We have been told that many years ago there was a library, with Coffee room, &c. attached—which went on well for a time and then perished and was forgotten: but that was not the sort of institution now called for, were those not the days in which any such institution was likely to be conducted as it ought to be. Koeehyism and Bahadoorism were then in their high and palmy state, and as for rules being observed by those who where proverbial for setting them at defiance, that was out of the question. The Calcutta Society's Library was excellent in its way, but aristocratic, exclusive and by no means entitled or claiming to be considered a Public Library. That failed from the knavery of a Sirkar who went off with the funds. The Hurkaru Library was a subscription Library, which failed entirely from the impossibility of enforcing rules or payments of the subscriptions. If the person in charge of the Library refused to allow any Koee by Bahadoor to violate the rules, he got abused perhaps for attempting to enforce the rules—and if he succeeded in enforcing them the offence was visited on the Proprietors and they were every where denounced as rude and unaccommodating. Books were torn or soiled—to speak of it was an affront—to ask indemnification still more so: besides being utterly useless—payment in *advance* according to rule was made six months *afterwards*—in many cases not at all—and the expense of collecting Sirkars to a great extent useless. These are among the causes which have led to the failure of private Libraries: but which can scarcely affect a public Library in these times. No man could feel it an affront that the rules of such an Institution were rigidly enforced against him, since he would be well assured that no exception was made in favour of any man, and that the welfare of an Institution established solely for the *public* advantage, and not for the pecuniary profit of any man required a rigid adherence to its regulations.

We have already expressed our hope that the Government might be prevailed on to transfer to the proposed Library that of the college under certain conditions; but without any such aid and we believe that the general desire for a public Library which prevails will insure the success of the proposition. That the European society is so very fluctuating is perhaps an argument rather in favour of, than against the proposition for a public Library: for it is a reason why they in general do not accumulate libraries knowing that these will be sold for an old song perhaps, not at the end of their Indian pilgrimage, but possibly, in a year or two after they have made the acquisition at great expense when they may be struck down by sickness and suddenly ordered off to England. A good public Library is therefore, a desideratum for every member of our Anglo Indian Community. The East Indians indeed, have an inducement to collect private libraries: but they are far from being a wealthy community. The system of exclusion which has closed against them the door of preferment in every branch of the service, and the prejudices which have been opposed to them, have tended to prevent their becoming wealthy—and a public Library to them therefore will be an institution of great value. To all a Library will be useful—to many it will be a solace and a delight. From the Native community indeed, we have little hope of assistance when we see them withholding their support from institutions for the exclusive benefit of their countrymen: but some few bright exceptions as usual there will be: and with these the Anglo Indian community is sufficient for the purpose.—*Hurkaru, Aug.*, 21.

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE PRESS MEETING.

Proposed.—

That a public subscription be opened to provide for the erection of a building which shall be called the Metcalfe Library, and that on the portico or any other conspicuous part of the building the object of its erection, to wit, In commemoration of the Freedom of the Indian Press having been recognized by Law, under the Government of Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, shall be recorded by a suitable inscription. That the building, which shall be ornamental and commodious, be offered free of rent for the reception of a Public Subscription Library to be formed on a scale and conducted in a liberal manner worthy of this metropolis. The Metcalfe Library to be so offered free of rent and in trust on condition.—First, that the Edifice be kept in repair from the funds of such library. Second, that a provision be made for opening the library, and allowing the use of books gratis to poor students, whether Native East Indian, or European, belonging to any college, or any Public school of Medicine, now established, or which may be hereafter founded in Calcutta. This privilege being granted under such precautions as to prevent its being abused as the committee, presiding over the affairs of the library, shall devise. Third that in matters connected with the library all possible accommodation and facility be afforded to respectable strangers visiting this city, either from the interior, the other Indian presidencies or from other countries.

That a committee be appointed to collect the subscriptions, arrange the details, and superintend the construction of the building, and to carry into effect the above objects, adopting such measures as may appear best calculated to promote them according to the spirit of the resolution.

That after carrying the objects of the preceding resolutions into effect, should the funds be found insufficient for a statue, that an ornamental tablet of marble be affixed in a conspicuous part of the Town Hall, on which shall be engraved Sir Charles Metcalfe's Letter of the —1835, and the Act under which the Press of all India is declared free by law.

That a statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, in honor of whose great measure—granting freedom to the Press—the building for the reception of a public Library is erected and appropriated, be obtained and placed in the principal apartment of such building with a suitable inscription to commemorate the particular intent with which it is so placed.

That the following gentlemen be appointed, by this Meeting a Committee with power to add to their numbers for the purpose of promoting a public dinner, to be given on the 15th proximo, by subscription, to celebrate the freedom of the Press in India.

Mr. Patile,	Mr. H. Torrens,
Mr. Turton,	Capt. F. J. Taylor,
Mr. H. M. Parker,	and
Mr. Dickens,	Mr. James Kyd.

We were unfortunately unable to attend the Theatre on Friday evening. The performance of the *Hunchback* was we understand with some very slight exceptions admirable. The cast save as to one character was the same as before. The general opinion seems to be that our Chowringhee Amateurs have never been more successful than in the representation of this fine play. The house was crowded—and the audience frequently testified their approbation by bursts of unanimous applause. The Honorable the Governor and the Chief Justice were present on this occasion. The receipts of the house were we hear, 2,100 rupees. We don't understand how in a crowded house they should be so small. What the expenses may have been we know not as but, if we rightly remember, Mr. Longueville Clarke's statement, 1,300 rupees is the lowest sum, for which any play has been got up—if that has been the cost of the third performance of the *Hunchback*, the sum which goes to the credit of the Cape Sufferers will indeed be small.

There was a full attendance at the theatre sale on Saturday, but not many bidders and the premises including property, wardrobe, &c. were knocked down to Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore for sicca rupees 36,100, which will give many of the shareholders 50 to 100 per cent upon their shares. We believe that some of the present proprietors will after the transfer is made to the purchaser, take shares with him and a vigorous effort will be made we believe, to restore the theatre to its high and palmy state—a consummation devoutly to be desired, and which all the friends of the drama will no doubt aid to promote.—*Bengal Hurkaru, August* 13.

The Meeting of the Subscribers to the Steam Fund this morning, was very thinly attended, to which we may have been instrumental in some degree as to the readers of this paper by omitting to remind them of it. The report which will be found in another page, was read and adopted on the motion of Captain Johnstone, the Chairman seconded by Mr. Sutherland. The thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Captain Sir Charles Malcolm, for the services he has rendered to the cause of a comprehensive scheme, by having caused the recent survey of the Maldive islands, at one of which, in a direct line from Point de Galle, a most convenient depot for coals, has been discovered. Mr. Turton then observed, that it always had been a subject of regret with him, that a gentleman present, well calculated by his intimate knowledge of the science of Steam Navigation, to render service to the cause, had not been in their Committee, and in case they should hereafter have any thing to do in the promotion of any scheme, he would propose that Captain Johnstone be added to the Committee. Mr. Sutherland seconded the proposition which was carried *nem con*, and after thanks to the Chair, the Meeting broke up. The account which is also published exhibits a balance on hand of upwards of 70,000 rupees. The best mode of appropriating that amount will be discussed, we presume, when some permanent scheme for establishing the communication shall be set in motion either by the Government or by private individuals in England.

THE CIVIL FUND.

To R. B. Fitzgerald, Esq. *Secy. to the Civil Fund, Calcutta.*

Sir,—We the undersigned Members of the Civil Service have been casually informed that on the proceedings held by the managers of the Civil Fund the Rev. C. B. Elliot has by a Majority been admitted to the benefits of the fund, on the footing of a retired Civil Servant and on condition of his paying up 5'000 Rs. under article 35 of the rules of the Fund.

We beg of you to acquaint us if our information is correct, in which case we request to be furnished with copies of all correspondence that may have passed as well as of such minutes or other papers that may have been recorded on the subject. We also await the communications in Mr. Sutherland's case promised in your letter of the 14th ultimo.

We have &c.,

(Sd.) W. Ewer,	(Sd.) R. H. Scott,
" J. G. Deedes,	" W. F. Dick,
" R. M. Bird,	" R. Lother,
" J. Dunsmure,	" M. H. Turnbull,
" E. H. Morland,	" W. Lambert,
" H. B. Harrington,	" W. Pape,
" C. C. Parks,	" W. Mouckton,
" R. Alexander,	

CURE OF DYSENTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU AND CHRONICLE.

MR. EDITOR,—Many have *sunk* under that dreadful disease dysentery; the following is the famous "Chandernagore receipt," and has just cured a person advanced in *life*—all *the Doctor's physic* having failed. So excellent is the medicine, that in two *days* the cure was effected.

"Take of pomegranates a sufficient number to produce a large handful of peel or rind, over which pour three bottles of port wine, boil the *whole* until it is reduced to *one bottle*, when cool, take two or three glasses every day until it produces the desired effect."

AN INHABITANT.

Madras.

THE BENTINCK TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MALE ASYLUM HERALD.

SIR,

I deem it my duty to hand to you, with a view to public information, the accompanying letter to my address, as Chairman of the late Meeting to vote a Testimonial to Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, and just received by the *Sussex*—although it contains some personal references to myself, which I fear it may be thought might have been communicated to the public through a more appropriate channel.

It is needless, as it would be tasteless, in me to comment further on the important and powerful quality of these parting observations of a great Ruler addressed to the community of an Empire so long under his charge.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
GEO. NORTON.

21st August, 1835.

At Sea, March 26, 1835.

GEO. NORTON, ESQ. Chairman.

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 26th February, conveying the resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras held at the College Hall on Wednesday the 25th February, expressive of their favourable opinion of the administration, over which it has been my fortune to preside. The apprehension particularly distresses me that the unfortunate separation from the Steamer on the first night of our sailing, may deprive me of the proper opportunity, upon which the exceeding press of business upon my departure from Calcutta compelled me to rely, of returning my warmest acknowledgments for this most flattering Testimonial.

I have indeed had ample cause of gratification in the expressions of good will, that I have received from the Society in the midst of which I have been living for the last seven years. But there are circumstances in my connection with Madras tending to give to this last parting compliment from that community a peculiar gratification. It originates in associations, among the oldest and dearest of my life, of more than thirty years standing. It is a continuation of that kind feeling of interest and regard, which they manifested to me in the moment of my most adverse fortune, and which was renewed on my return to India in 1828. It comes from those, than whom none are more interested in the general welfare; none more able to appreciate the measures conducive to it, and who, upon this occasion, may be considered to be unswayed by those partialities and prejudices, which the distribution of a large patronage and long personal intercourse are alike calculated to produce.

It would be too much to assume from these resolutions, more than a general concurrence in the spirit and principles which have guided the past administration: but the expression of this opinion from a body so cultivated and enlightened cannot be without consequences of much public benefit. We live in times, in which the human mind, wherever emancipated from bondage, is eagerly striving for the acquisition of knowledge, and is anxiously employing this improved capacity in the contemplation of its moral and political constitution. A long season of peace, the events in Europe, the general freedom of discussion has led to this advancement here as elsewhere: and although nothing of novelty or innovation can be imputed to the Government as deserving praise or censure, and that the principles always, more or less professed and enjoined, have been acted upon, still it is true, that all these circumstances have brought into stronger light the elements of our strength and weakness, the advantages and defects of our system. There has been in consequence no hesitation or delay in adopting the requisite measures of correction and precaution within our authority, by reforming abuses, by the relaxation of restrictions no longer suitable, by enforcing greater unity of design and action, by preliminary enquiries into the causes of the imperfect working of many parts of our commercial and administrative regulations, preparatory to general legislation, by squaring expenditure with income, and by imparting to the executive agency the utmost extent of efficiency.

The provisions of the new Charter give rise to sanguine expectations of great amelioration for India, and a safe anchorage for the first time, for the British Power. It is important, that the public mind both here and in England should be thoroughly impressed with our altered characters and position, and that the British Government should at once rise equal to the proud imperial sway over the Eastern world, which destiny has conferred upon her.

Exclusions and monopolies have been wisely condemned by the legislature, but many other trammels incidental to the commercial character of the Government must be torn asunder. Heretofore, all the relations of the Government, have been essentially and exclusively English; the seat of Government has been in all the Presidencies at the principal marts of commerce, the whole encourage of the Government—its society, its public councils, its public courts, the very atmosphere it has breathed has been exclusively English. Who will hereafter believe, that till within these few years, the privilege granted to the lowest European of driving up to the door of the Government House in a carriage was not conceded without previous permission to a Native of the highest rank, wealth and character? Who will believe, that within the last year for the first time a Native Gentleman has *dared* (this is the proper term) to take the liberty of announcing himself by his own name, as a partner, a principal I believe, in one of the Commercial Houses at Calcutta, although notoriously, all the wealth real and personal, and almost all the unborrowed capital by which Commerce has been hitherto conducted has belonged to the Natives. If such has been the state of subjection and submission at the seat of Government and under the safeguard of the King's Courts, what must be the case elsewhere, where the same security cannot exist. In the same manner the Press has been till lately exclusively English. The curtailment of a salary will fill a greater space in its columns, than the injured rights or interests of a hundred millions of Natives. The reason is obvious, the readers are English, and are the tax receivers, not the tax payers. I wish not at the same time to disparage the Press. It has been an instrument of vast utility to good Government. That of Calcutta has been conducted with great prudence and ability and upon the most liberal principles. No glaring misconduct passes without just reprehension. Its able disquisitions upon the measures of the Government and its commentaries upon all public transactions in Europe and in India, form the most useful lessons to those who come out at so early an age to govern the country, and are so soon vested with great power.

The reverse then of former practice must become our future rule and governance. Our administration must become essentially national and Indian. We must endeavour to take root in the affections of the people, which can only be accomplished by the large adoption of that old and simple principle—Tros et Tyrius nullo discrimine,—that is—by establishing a joint and equal participation in the responsibility,—the honors,—and emoluments of the state.

But the two measures the most indispensible to the consolidation of the Indian empire, and permitted by the new charter are the complete union of all the Presidencies and the direct and entire subjection of all the present independent branches of the public service, to one supreme authority,—and the tranfer of all the seats of Government to those spots the most central in their several jurisdictions,—the best adapted for control and superintendence,—and the most accessible to all our native subjects and chiefs. Against both these measures, more than any others, will old habits and prejudices I fear be the most strongly arrayed, but I am prepared to stake my reputation upon the correctness of the opinion. I pass over the common place and established axiom, that centralization of power is the best security against the inherent weakness of widely extended territories increased in the present case by all the circumstances of our own artificial and anomalous position, I appeal at once to your own Presidency as an example of the disadvantages it has suffered from being though a component part of the empire, subject to a virtually distinct and independent administration. The closer inspection of its condition, that has been lately afforded to the Council of India has I think clearly demonstrated that its establishments are too large for its means, and the extent to which they are carried of very doubtful necessity, that to maintain them, revenue has been forced to the detriment of the public prosperity,—that within the last thirty years the territories have not improved,—that commerce has declined,—that the internal trade is impeded and crippled by custom houses to an extent unexampled in Bengal and Bombay,——amounting perhaps to as great a number in a single Collectorship, as in the whole either of the Bengal or Agra Presidencies,—and although there exists no water carriage to the great marts on either side of the Peninsula, the land communications have been in a great measure neglected. Under one general directing authority a most equal distribution of the public burthens must long since have been made. The process of enquiry has begun and will I have no doubt, be followed by measures of complete relief; and it is most fortunate, that at the present moment the Madras Presidency should possess a Governor thoroughly conversant with affairs, and peculiarly qualified from his long official experience, his energy and his ability to devise the means of elevating his charge from its present state of depression.

Such are my sentiments upon a few points of the greatest importance to yourselves and to India generally. I have deemed it the best requital I could make for so much kindness and the best sevice indeed I could do to my Country, was not to omit this opportunity of leaving them for the consideration and discussion of this enlightened public. I wish the truth, be it what it may, to appear and to prevail. There can be no longer any mystery in Government, and the good of the people is here as elsewhere the surest rule for our guidance—the surest foundation of our power.

Permit me to offer to yourself the assurances of my high respect and to thank you in the name of India for the gratuitous and most useful efforts that you have made to promote the judicial instruction of the people and to advance their general improvement.

I remain, my dear Sir,
Sincerely yours,
W. C. BENTINCK.

Madras Herald, Aug. 22d.]

The Ship *True Briton* from London anchored in the roads during the night of the 19th Instant. It being discovered on the following morning that General Sir HENRY FANE, G. C. B. Commander in Chief of India was a Passenger, a Salute of 17 Guns was fired immediately, announcing His Excellency's arrival.

In the afternoon the Commander in Chief and Suite disembarked at the Sea Gate of the Fort under another salute of 17 Guns, on which occasion the Right Honorable the Governor's Body Guard, His Majesty's 63d Regiment, 13th Regt. N. I. 23d or W. L. I. and the 30th Regt. N. I. under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel J. LOGAN, Commanding the Troops in Garrison, formed a street from the Sea Gate to the Wallajah Gate of the Fort.

Lieutenant General Sir R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Brigadier General Sir JOHN DOVETON, and several of the Civil and Military Gentlemen assembled on the Beach and received His Excellency, all of whom marched through the Street.

Major General Sir JOHN FITZGERALD, K. C. B. appointed to the Madras Staff, arrived from England on the Ship *Duke of Sussex*, and a salute of 13 Guns was fired on his disembarkation.

Amongst the various objections which have been raised against the BREAKWATER by the different writers who are opposed to the Plan which, we are happy to say, is now in progress, we know of none which has been urged with greater pertinacity than "the folly," as they have been pleased to term it, "of expending the subscriptions which have been raised for a definite purpose on "*an experiment.*" Now if it can be proved that it is at all times unwise to expend money on experiments, we fear the warmest advocates for the Breakwater will be obliged to confess that the work in question cannot escape the general censure—for no one can deny that the plan which has been proposed by Captain Cotton, approved of by the Committee, and sanctioned at a public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Madras, of throwing down large stones in a straight line at 300 yards from the shore, opposite and parallel to the CUSTOM HOUSE is nothing more or less than "an experiment"—and to call this or any other Plan which the ingenuity of man could invent for the purpose of overcoming a natural obstacle which has never yet been overcome, any thing else but "an experiment" in the full and true meaning of the word would be an insult to the human understanding. Why if there were fifty Breakwaters instead of the Cherbourg, Plymouth, and one or two others—and if every one of them had been found to answer the purpose intended, still the formation of one in front of the Madras Beach would be nothing but an experiment, unless it could be shewn that one or more of those which had been erected and found to answer had been formed on exactly the same kind of ground, and had precisely the same natural obstacles to withstand. What was the Plymouth Breakwater at its commencement but "an experiment?"—one of the noblest it must be allowed that a great nation ever determined upon—but those who know any thing of Plymouth at the time it was begun must remember that it was looked upon by many as one of the most dangerous experiments that could have been tried—nor were there wanting in those days persons who protested in the strongest language against the folly of wasting the public money on an experiment which they foretold would cause the shipwreck of half the vessels that attempted to enter the Sound. But that was not the only objection which was raised against the Plymouth Breakwater—it was contended, and many were able to prove the fact to a demonstration, that the effect, of the Breakwater would be to choke up the whole Sound with sand and thus destroy the finest harbour in the United Kingdom,—When we first visited Plymouth in 1816 the dread of the harbour being filled up with sand had by no means subsided—and we venture to say there are several old woman in Plymouth still who look forward to the destruction of the harbour with greater certainty than they do to their own exit from this troublesome world.

It is hardly necessary to say that notwithstanding all the prognostications of evil the Plymouth Breakwater has proved a most successful experiment although a very costly one—vessels pass in and out of all sizes and at all times of the tide without difficulty—the harbour has not been choked with sand—and instead of being one of the finest harbours in the United Kingdom only it may now be declared one of the very best in the world.—*Madras Gazette, August 22.*

We have been kindly favoured with a few Cape Papers to the 1st July, from which we have extracted as largely as the press of European Intelligence will allow.—The following letter from MACOMO TO SIR B. D'URBAN will be read with interest.

"Burnshill Missionary Station, Jan. 1, 1835.

"May it please your Excellency,

"I take the liberty of writing to you to inform you of the causes of the present quarrel between the Colonists and the Caffers. No one has told you how the Colonists have been accustomed to deal with the Caffer people. It is true Col. Somerset communicates with you about the transactions on the Frontier, but he tells you only one side of the story. * * * * * for a long time he has killed the Caffers; he has disturbed the peace of the land, and torn it in pieces, and matters are now come to such a crisis that you alone are able to rectify them. Colonel Somerset has ruined me. This he did in 1829, when I aided Bowana in punishing some Tambookies, who held stolen cattle from the Colony. * * * without any good reason, killed one of Seno's sons, in his own house. In 1830——came into Caffer-land in search of Colonial cattle and horses. At that time——requested Faku, one of the sons of Ha-ha, be to come to him and speak with him in a friendly manner—unarmed. The chief went to him; when * * * * * * killed him, without a cause. Lately, * * * wounded one of the sons of Gaika. You, Sir, most give an authoritative word in order to settle our affairs, you alone can step in as a peace-maker, and bring matters to a happy termination. I wish that you would not forget that the country of Gaika was taken from him though he did not fight against the colony. An English officer was wounded by the Caffers near fort Willshire satisfaction for this was demanded, and 400 head of cattle were immediately given to him, when innocent Caffer chiefs are killed and wounded, no satisfaction is given to us.

"May it please, &c. &c.
(Signed) "MACOMO."

Ibid.]

THE MALE ASYLUM HERALD.

It has come to our ears, and excited in us no little surprize, that a letter, which appeared in the *Herald* of the 4th July last under the signature of "*A Member of a Temperance Society*" and dated from Vizagapatam, has been handed up to Head Quarters with divers strong comments of reprobation, and a specification at the same time of the *writer's name*. We further understand that the same letter was previously read to the soldiery, and denounced in somewhat similar terms, and also that, through some means, a certain name became circulated as its author. Report adds that the complaint is about to be investigated; and we hope that this will not be *in part* but *in whole*; that the various extraordinary events connected with this affair may be fully, impartially and scrutinously searched into. The Madras Army should be made aware whether the Watson-order operates here in any grade *de facto* however not avowed. In the present instance, though we trust it is quite unnecessary for us to aver that no designated writer has crept forth from our secret recesses, it happens to be equally certain that no possible accident could have conveyed the information as the letter came to us *unauthenticated by any real signature*! Yet an officer at that station has been publicly taxed with its authorship!! and his name coupled with a complaint to Head Quarters on the subject!!! In regard to the contents of the letter in question, and which have been stigmatised as altogether false, we cannot, from not being acquainted with the subject pass an opinion on that portion relating to Canteens; but, where gross debauchery and bestiality amongst the men are spoken of, we can only call to remembrance, when at Vizagapatam about four years past, a morning report we accidentally heard where an offence was the being found grovelling drunk in the middle of the day and lying stark naked in a road or ditch beside which the women of the garrison must pass! we were told too that such events were not singular—neither have we forgotten the appearance of a party of *recruits* for the Veteran Battalion, embarking at an early hour from the Madras beach to join the Corps; their distinguishing signs were black eyes, swollen faces and the helplessness of beastly intoxication. If all this has now been changed, we will propose that the first standard of salutary reform be unfurled on the Dolphin's nose to proclaim far and wide the fame of it unparalleled agents!

We shall keep our attention to this subject as far as we may be able to gain insight into its progress. The '*Member*' gave a deep and vivid colouring to scenes of immorality from which he recoiled with horror—he believed that an useful remedy, however partial it might be, had been found and he advocated warmly its encouragement and adoption. If trifling errors were introduced in the haste of enthusiasm; the honest intention with which we must believe the latter written may well render them venial. It remains for us yet to learn in what way and by what authority any name has been pitched upon as its author; it remains for us yet to know how far the Government will approve of a Commanding Officer reading a newspaper letter to his own men, (and, if we are rightly informed on parade too) declaring it false and a slur upon them, thereby inflaming their minds, and this with a more serious aspect when a certain name as its writer was already bandyed about amongst them: and these are matters upon which the public will require to be informed as much as unworthily traducing and vilifying any man or body of men would on the other hand meet with their unqualified condemnation,—*Herald.*

Delhi.

It is with no small degree of pleasure that we announce that Mr. S. Fraser upon being presented to his Majesty, some days since, was informed that a Khilat and Khirut (a title and dress of honor) were in preparation, and would ere long be conferred on him, as a mark of his Majesty's favour, for the able manner in which he had collected the evidence for the prosecution against the Nawab Shumshooden, and his vile associates, and the masterly style in which he had conducted the case. When touching on this subject we cannot leave it without expressing how deeply we are, one and all, indebted to Mr. Fraser for the enthusiasm with which he took up the case. A perfect stranger to Delhi, opposed in every shape by Natives, he showed himself superior to all difficulties, and by exertion, and constant attention to every trifle, he worked out and arranged a mass of evidence, which brought conviction to every mind, of the guilt of the parties suspected. That the apprehension of Umia was requisite for the final conviction of the Nawab is perhaps true—but allow us to mention that, not one tythe of evidence was procured after Umia's appearance. He simply proved that all Mr. Fraser had by his own perseverance and talent brought to bear on the case, was true.

May we hope that Government will not allow this meritorious Officer to go unrewarded: but that they will give him some high situation, by which they will prove that they not only can distinguish—but reward—merit.

We observe that Mr. Truscott has been nominated to the Delhi Magistracy. We had hoped that Mr. Simon Fraser would have been continued in office here, at all events, until he should have altogether reformed our present most despicable Police; for, from the late investigations, in which he was almost incessantly engaged, no one can possibly possess a more thorough and just knowledge of the *real* character, habits and vices, of the Natives of Delhi than does Mr. Fraser.

Agra.

LANDOUR.—A melancholy and singular accident occurred here a few days ago. Lieutenant G. Turner of the 38th N. I. while shooting on the mountain side, received a severe blow on the temple, from a large stone to which motion had been communicated, it would almost appear designedly, by some Monkeys, who were gambolling above him.

He immediately fell and rolled down the side of the hill, until his descent was arrested by a tree, where he lay motionless. His companions had him removed without delay to his house, where he now lies without a hope of recovery. The violence of the blow was such as to fracture his skull, and so severely, that a portion of the brain protruded, which was removed by his medical attendants.

JUSSULMEER.—Mr. Conger a student of the Hindu College was some time since, appointed English Secretary to the Raja of Jussulmeer, and has arrived at Joudhpore on his way to his destination.—*The Agra Ukubar, August* 15.

Meerutt.

IT has become a fashion in this country, to announce to the Public when changes take place in the Editorial administration of a Newspaper;—So long as the same principles are advocated, and the same profession of political faith is maintained. We confess we see no necessity for informing the general reader that the preparation of his intellectual repast has been transferred to new hands, the discovery might with safety be left to the discerning part of the community without being blazoned forth in the shape of a leader. To indite a leader is not always an easy task, and on some occasions peculiarly difficult, such we find the present, inasmuch as we have to announce a change in the administration of this paper; the late conductor having resigned, on us has devolved the formation of a Cabinet. Suddenly as this event has occurred, it was not quite unexpected by those in the secret, still we have not yet had time to complete our arrangements; neither have we been able to organise our forces, this intimation therefore will we trust be received by subscribers in good part. We solicit their aid, and we will endeavour to merit their support. Having been bred in a liberal school, without ever having enjoyed the luxuries of place, we have a strong abhorrence of Torysism—whether it be Indian or English, our columns therefore will be found advocating the popular cause. The trammels of a Government do not encompass us, we are free to express our sentiments, and it is our purpose to do so without fear or favor, without abjectness or scurrility. Against irregularities in all departments, we shall be found ready to enter the field of fair and candid discussion anxiously endeavouring to arrive at the truth, however impalatable its publication may be. The services will invariably find in us, a staunch advocate of their rights, and the public, a faithful chronicler of passing events; notwithstanding the recently republished General Order of the Military branch of our subscribers, we hope we shall hear from them whenever occasion may call for "pernicious publicity," but we must not be expected to recur to the squabbles of the olden time, whether in *Church* or *State*, with them we have nothing to do, we deprecate such, "they are all gone," and we would bury them in the deepest oblivion; ours is a new career, a fresh start, and we shall be happy to find at the close of the year, our endeavours faithfully to discharge the important duties committed to us, have been appreciated by a ready vote of supplies, without which, neither the business of the state, nor the business of the "*Meerutt Observer*" can be carried on.

By a General Order we perceive that Captain Johnson has been restored to the command of of a troop in the Horse Artillery, considering all that has appeared in print, that severity of the censure passed on this Officer by the late Commander in Chief, on the occasion of his removal from a similar command, surely some explanatory accompaniment was necessary to do away with the reflection his restoration to command must cast on the judgement, and character of the late Head of the Army.

In General Orders however, nothing has appeared, we hear the omission is supplied in a letter from the Adjutant General addressed either to Capt. Johnson, or the Brigadier Commanding the Artillery, we cannot speak decisively because we have not seen the original letter, or any copy of it, we give the purport on what we have endeavoured to satisfy ourselves is trust-worthy authority, and shall be as happy to publish any correction as widely as we have circulated, this statement.

Our readers must have yet fresh in their memories the proceedings at Kurnaul, which terminated in the removal of Captain Johnson, and the promulgation of one of the severest censures, which has of late been published in General Orders.

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Captain Johnson feeling himself aggrieved applied for leave and proceeded to Calcutta, on arrival at the Presidency we are informed, he waited on the Provincial Commander in Chief who distinctly gave him no hopes of a revision of the order, his opinion entirely coinciding with that published by Lord William Bentinck. A similar result attended an interview with the Adjutant General, from something that transpired, Captain Johnson doubted whether the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry held at Kurnal, had been submitted to the late Commander in Chief, and as they tended greatly to remove the imputations on his character, he enquired of Colonel Lumley whether they had been laid before His Excellency, it appeared they had not, neither had they been perused by the Adjutant General. Captain Johnson proceeded to point out how grievously he had suffered by such an omission, stated certain circumstances therein recorded, and pressed their consideration on the authorities. He was advised to draw out a Memorial embracing all the main and strong features of the Court of Enquiry, which he considered might conduce to place his case in a more favorable light, in order that it might be resubmitted to the Provincial Commander in Chief. On this he was occupied when a letter was received couched in the most decided terms of regret at what had appeared in orders, that a perusal of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, had so completely exonerated Captain Johnson that the Provincial Commander in Chief, was anxious to adopt such measures as might relieve Capt. J. from the approbrium, and stigma the order removing him from his Troop had cast upon him, the order reinstating Captain J. in the command of a Troop of Horse Artillery, was the finale of these discussions.

If this statement be incorrect we repeat, we will as willingly publish its correction as we have given circulation to the statement. The principal features we are pretty confident are not very much out, the result is confirmed by a General Order.

Such then is the end of one of the most extraordinary occurrences, which has excited the feelings and acted on the minds of the Army during a period of some months, and grave and important matter for reflection does this exposure of the secrets; and the mode of conducting business of vital importance to individuals, and to the Army at large give rise. We deplore deeply and intensely such a distressing admission of a want of that deliberate weighing and careful examination of all the parts and bearings of a case, which these particulars evince. To whom can a Commander in Chief look for a full, perfect, and complete statement of every case laid before him for his judgement, but to his Adjutant General? Does not the implicit confidence reposed in the fidelity of that Officer by his chief demand the most faithful, and careful discharge of so immense and responsible a trust? Can anything exculpate the submission of a case for final orders, the grounds of which have not been thoroughly tried and examined? Can there be a question as to the replies that any honourable high minded man, one who has the integrity of his Chief, and the paramount obligation of justice at heart, would make? Not the shadow of a doubt.

If then without a perusal of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry, (there was no Court Martial) held at Kurnal, the Adjutant General gave an opinion on Captain Johnson's case, he assuredly did not so on a knowledge of its real merits; but on an exparte view, or on the wrong or biassed judgement of an inferior authority.

Here then he committed a monstrous error: and involved in its consequences the character, and honor of the late Commander in Chief, who confiding in his impartiality, was blindly led into the performance of an act of cruel injustice. We do not intend to set up as the vindicator of Lord William Bentinck, but we shall always endeavour to disabuse his reputation, and attach the blame of his reputed acts where it most properly belongs and if as we have premised, we have not been misinformed: in this instance His Lordship was led astray, through the negligence, inattention or laziness of one, who ought to be so largely imbued with that sensitiveness of the honor of that Army, whose welfare and interests are confided to his keeping as to make him nervously and anxiously alive to prevent the slightest tarnish that could soil, or speck the fair name of the humblest member in its ranks.

Captain Johnson was censured for placing confidence in the report of a subordinate enacting on his statement, without satisfying himself by personal enquiry of its accuracy. The defence of Captain Johnson was pronounced inadmissible, we will not press the parallel. The mind that would retract an error will feel sufficiently without any additional incentive the dilemma that has occurred. Conscience the silent monitor will sap more deeply than any thing we could indite, in most recesses of an official boring, we will leave it to its hidden workings, fervently hoping that we shall have no further necessity recurring to a subject, which to have concealed in the hour of our birth would have justly entitled to universal condemnation.

Our language has been as calm and modified as the circumstances, and our feelings would admit, wantonly we have not indulged them, a great public cause has been involved, the official conduct of one holding a distinguished office has been brought forward, and the injured rights of a large class of the community have called for observation. We have done our duty as public journalists and will take leave of the subject.—*Observer, Aug.* 13.

Cape.

(*From the South African Adver. July* 1.)

In this, and in Saturday's Paper, we shall give the whole of the "Proclamations," "General Orders," and "Official Notices," issued by his Excellency respecting his Military and Civil operations in Caffer-land, which have been received by last Post.

His Excellency announces that *Creili*, and successor of Hintza, has established himself firmly in his government, and that he has given assurance of every effort to fulfil his engagements, and expressed his determination to adhere to his treaty.

It is also stated that the remaining heads of the two great families of T'Slambie, and of Gaika the former Chiefs of the whole country between the Keiskamma and the Kei, have agreed to place themselves under our protection, and have become British subjects; and his Excellency farther promises to receive under the protection of the Colonial Government, those of their respective tribes who shall not have joined in the inroads into the Colony; "and in all these arrangements," it is added, "it must be well understood that these Caffers will be all British subjects, living under the protection of Government, and under the Colonial Laws generally; but retaining their own particular Rules and Customs in their Internal Regulations of the Tribes, so long as they shall desire to do so." He only now requires the expulsion from the aforesaid territory, of the Chiefs Tyali, Macomo, Eno, Bothman, &c., and those Caffers, who were engaged in the inroads into the Colony, or in the murders of British subjects—all of whom must transport themselves beyond the Kei, and if they recross it they will be treated as enemies.

The Caffers, accordingly, are now leaving the new Province in large bodies, and going beyond the Kei. No account is given of the numbers thus expelled, nor the numbers remaining.

The small bodies of Caffers who had in the meantime re-entered the District of Albany, are supposed to be completely suppressed.

Upon his arrival at Graham's Town, the Governor had the satisfaction of feeling himself warranted, without compromising the public safety, to cause Law Martial to cease in the Districts of George, Graaff-Reinet, Beaufort, and the greater part of Uitenhage; and he hopes speedily to do the same in the remainder of Uitenhage, and in Albany and Somerset.

With the exception of the extension of the Colony—we congratulate the Colonists on these results; and as there is not the remotest probability of *now* obtaining His Majesty's Sanction to that measure, we entertain a confident expectation of seeing the affairs of the Eastern Frontier settled on a just and solid basis.

It would be premature to speculate on what will be the ultimate fate of the hostile Chiefs. It appears from His Excellency's "Notice" of June 18, that but for a "*private intimation from Hintza*," their "*paramount Chief*," they would there is every reason to believe, have accepted the terms offered them through Major Cox, which were—"that their tribes should come into the quarters of the troops and lay down their arms under a promise of present safety and protection, and the possession of cattle and effects then belonging to them, and that the Chiefs, if they would come and deliver themselves up unconditionally, should be secure of their lives, and await the ultimate commands of his Majesty, for their future disposal." Taking all circumstances into account, their disposition to submit to such terms, and their only having rejected them in obedience to the intimation of their "*Paramount Chief*," who was then a prisoner, relives them from the charge of being "*Irreclaimable Savages*." From another source we are also informed, that Macomo and Tyali had resolved to accept of these terms, and like Makanna, would have sacrified themselves for the safety of their people; but their Heemraden, or Councillors, utterly refused consent.

From all these facts, taken in connexion with the accidents which led to the war, we feel assured that his Excellency's better nature will prevail over the influence of headstrong or interested, or ignorant Councillors, and that he will yet come out of the difficult and trying position in which events had suddenly placed him, with much credit to his Military reputation, and with no discredit to his personal character as a humane man. From his policy on the great point, we, however, conscientiously dissent,—But of this more hereafter.

GOOD ADVICE FOR A DINNER.

A gentleman, humbly clad in a curacy coat, one day entered Wood's Hotel, Clare Market, and ordered a sort of dinner lunch in the shape of unlimited mutton-chops, and potatoes to correspond; not forgetting suitable fluids, porter, brandy, &c. All these things disposed of, the gentleman called the waiter, and thus addressed him, 'My friend, I have fared sumtuously! good house, this—capital chops—porter admirable—brandy exquisite! Slight difficulties, however—havn't a shilling about me! Awkward, rather, 'tis true: perhaps not of much consequence till to-morrow?" 'Why sir,' quoth the waiter, with the 'much more easily conceived than expressed exaltation of the eyebrows. 'Why sir I'll call master,' Master was accordingly called. He came—bowed—remonstrated——complained——but never threatened. The gentleman, moved by such forbearance, said, 'I think that I may be of service to you. I could tell you of a plan which, if properly pursued, would be productive of the happiest results to you, not only in the way of general business but also as regards your personal comfort. Pray be seated; I can't bear to see you stand indeed, if I were not so embarrassingly situated, I should insist on your taking a glass of wine with me. However, perhaps you'll agree with the proverb—'In for a penny, in for a pound;' so pray bring a bottle of your best port, and a wine-glass for yourself, and we'll talk over this matter. I don't think you'll see cause to regret making my acquaintance.' The obliging landlord smiled and complied; and after following the course given to the conversation by the stranger for some half-hour, all the while awaiting the promised development of the plan, he perceived that the said stranger was, to use a familiar expression, 'buttoning up for a bolt,' and making the best of his way for the door. 'But, sir, 'exclaimed Wood 'you promised to let me in to a secret of some consequence and you have not said a word about it.' 'Bless me!' said the gentleman, with his hand on the door, 'that's very true—so I did. Very glad you mention it! The fact is, we are liable to misfortune; and if ever you are sent to the treadmill, take the step nearest the wall; you'll find it by the far easiest of the wheel. Good evening. You'll hear from me in a day or so.' Strange to say, the dinner has not been heard of since—*Fraser's Magazine, for April.*

EUROPE.

CLERICAL USURPATION: QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY: IRISH LIVINGS.

It is not a new complaint against the beneficed Clergy of the Established Church, that the whole of the first year's income, and a tenth of the subsequent annual revenue of every living (above 50l. a year in value)—commonly called First Fruits and Tenths—should be paid to a fund for the benefit of poor livings, established upwards of a century ago. Many of our readers are aware, that under the Papal supremacy, the First Fruits and Tenths were paid to the Pope; that at the Reformation, Henry the Eighth seized them as part of his revenue, in virtue of being the Pope's successor in this kingdom; and that they were regularly levied as part of the Royal revenue till the reign of Queen Anne, when they were transferred to a Board of Commissioners, known then and now as "Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty," to be laid out in improving the value of poor livings.

These First Fruits continued to be paid in Ireland till the passing of the Church Temporalities Bill, and are still paid in England. The annual revenue of the Church in Ireland, as admitted by the Clergy themselves, was, previously to the operation of the Church Temporalities Bill, 730,000l. Supposing the average period of the occupation of livings to be fourteen years, then, in fifteen years, double this sum, or 1,460,000l. ought to have been paid as Irish First Fruits. But it appears from returns, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th March 1831, that only 9,947l. 11s. 3½d. was actually paid during a period of eighty years.

From another Parliamentary return we learn, that during the ten years ending in 1830, the amount paid into the First Fruits Office, by the "Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, and Prebends of England and Wales," was 16,663l. The annual income of the Bishops alone is allowed by those reverend persons themselves to be 147,000l. The revenue of the English benefices is stated at 3,253,662l. by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in a return to the House of Commons, ordered to be printed on the 26th of July 1834; but the whole amount of the First Fruits paid by the holders of these benefices does not on an average exceed 5000l. per annum.

The reason of this vast discrepancy between the amount actually paid and that which ought to be paid, is the practice of adhering to the old valuations in regard to First Fruits and Tenths; just as if the real value of livings had not been augmented during the last three centuries. If a benefice were worth 10l. a year in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the holder of it would have been compelled to pay 10l. into the Royal Treasury the first year, and 1l. per annum subsequently during his incumbency. Suppose the same living is now worth 500l., instead of paying 500l the first year, and 50l. per annum subsequently, the incumbent adheres to the old contribution of 10l. and 1l.

This is manifestly wrong in equity—especially since the First Fruits and Tenths have been devoted to the increase of poor livings and to the good of the Church, not the purpose of selfish tyrants like Henry. But we think it is equally clear that the practice is a direct violation of the law. This is demonstrated, with industry and ability, by Mr. J. Lennox Livingstone, in a pamphlet* which has been sent to us. The author gives copious extracts from the different statutes which has been passed to render effectual the collection of the First Fruits and Tenths, down to the 45th of George the Third. He appears fully to substantiate the allegations of a petition from himself presented to the House of Commons on the 18th of last month by Lord John Russell, and given in the pamphlet. "After full examination and inquiry upon this point," says the petitioner, "I find that the whole of the beneficed clergy of England, Wales, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and Ireland, have by their violation of the statutes in respect to the payment of First Fruits and Tenths, subjected themselves to certain pains and penalties; and the people have been taxed and made to pay (in the shape of Church-rates, Parliamentary grants for building churches, and to Queen Anne's Bounty for augmenting the livings of the poor clergy) millions of money to cover the *default* of beneficed clergy; and which taxes would not have been necessary, if those beneficed clergy had paid their just and true First Fruits and Tenths in obedience to law." In this view of the case, Mr. Livingtone is supported by Mr. G. T. Williams, of Inner Temple Lane; whose opinions he took on the points of law. Mr. Williams expresses his "decided conviction that the First Fruits and Tenths of all Church property, according to its real and actual present value, may now by law be as effectually recovered as at any time they could since the passing of the 26th of Henry the Eighth." But as long as the Bishops and Clergy exercise such potent influence on the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, it is absurd to suppose that the law will be enforced. Probably, after the number of years during which the provisions of the statutes have laid dormant, owing to the interested negligence of those who should have enforced them, few would contend for collection of arrears and penalties from the existing defaulters; these penalties being fixed, by an act passed in the reign of George the Second, at double the amount of the payment due in the first instance. But surely Parliament might interfere to provide for the better enforcement of the law in future. Unless the Legislature takes the matter in hand, nothing will be done. The only attempt that has been made for many years to compel the Clergy to pay what is actually due from them, was by Mr. Shaw Mason, to whom, with two other persons, a commission was granted in 1812 to act in the place of the Receivers of the Irish First Fruits. By the terms of his patent, he was directed to "levy, collect, and receive, and to examine and search for, the *just and true value* of all and singular the Archbishopries, Bishopries, &c." When, however, he set about his work in earnest, and proceeded to levy and collect the actual First Fruits and Tenths, he was threatened by Mr. Goulburn, then Secretary for Ireland, with the loss of his patent, which was revocable at pleasure. The fact is, that the persons who ought to see to the due execution of the law in this matter, are precisely those whose interest it is to see it evaded. Consequently there are hundreds of overgrown benefices, and thousands of such as are miserably poor. It is to be observed, that no diversion of Church property to purposes other than ecclesiastical would result from the due execution of the trust committed to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty. There would be no spoliation, nor the shadow of a pretence for raising the cry of spoliation, but a transfer of the superfluity of such livings as are now objects of eager competition to the wealthy sons of noblemen, to form a decent provision for the working Clergy.

Mr. Livingstone's pamphlet calls public attention to another important usurpation of the Church. In that parcelling out of property in Ireland by which at various times the British Sovereigns have rewarded their followers and favourites, rectories, advowsons of vicarages, and other Church preferment, were made over to laymen. But in the reign of James the First, Charles the Second, and their successors, Catholic noblemen and gentlemen were deprived of these rights of patronage and presentation; which were vested in some instances in the Crown, in others in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge *as trustees*, until they or their heirs should take the oaths of allegiance and adjuration, and conform to the Protestant religion. It appears, however, that the Irish Bishops have, by some means not explained in the pamphlet, contrived to obtain from the Crown the right of presentation to upwards of one thousand benefices, formerly possessed by the Catholic nobility and gentry. In very numerous instances, the descendants of these Papist recipients have become Protestants and now they wish to recover their rights of presentation. But the Bishops refuse to give up the patronage they have clutched; and the only means of redress the existing law allows the claimant, is to proceed against them by a writ of *Quare impedit* in the courts; which would cost between 200l.300l.—amounting, in the cases of small benefices, to an entire denial of justice. The Marquis of Clanricarde recently instituted proceedings against the Bishop of Meath to recover a living worth 1000l. a year. He obtained a verdict in the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin; and, the Bishop having removed the cause to the Exchequer Chamber, the Twelve Judges also decided in his favour. It has been subsequently taken to the House of Lords, where it remains undecided. The late Viscount Kingsland, brought a similar action against the Bishop of Elphin, in 1822. After nine years' litigation, it was decreed in the House of Lords, that in consequence of a mistake of one of the Judges in the Common Pleas, proceedings must be commenced *de novo*. These instances prove the necessity of Parliamentary interference, if the rights of property are to be maintained by the Protestants of the Catholics against the Church; and therefore a number of these gentlemen have employed Mr. Livingstone, himself their fellow-sufferer, to urge upon Government and the Legislature the propriety of issuing a commission to inquire into the validity of their claims, and to pass a short act to enable them to enforce their rights at a moderate expense. It remains to be seen what Parliament will do. The late Ministers, as might be expected, refused to interfere. Mr. Livingstone's memorials were refered to Mr. Goulburn—the last man in England who would exert himself in the case of justice against a bishop. The claimants appear to have a zealous and industrious advocate in Mr. Livingstone; who, instead of indulging in the idle declamation so common with those who have complaints against the Irish hierarchy, writes with temper, quotes acts of parliament, and fortifies his position by the opinions of counsel learned in the law.

* Church Property, First Fruits and Tenths in England and Ireland, &c. Published by Effingham Wilson.

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